

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A method for determining the power of a received code division multiple access (CDMA) signal, comprising the steps of:

capturing a midamble;

correlating the midamble with the received signal over a sliding window;

averaging and scaling the correlations;

approximating and averaging the noise level in the system;

calculating an upper threshold and a lower threshold;

applying the upper threshold and the lower threshold to the correlated samples to remove the noise from the correlated samples; and

processing the noise-free samples to determine the received signal code power.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the capturing step is performed every five frames.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the correlating step is performed over a sliding window of 227 chips.

4. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the applying step includes

zeroing out the correlated sample if the correlated sample is below the low threshold;

passing through the correlated sample if the correlated sample is above the upper threshold; and

scaling the correlated sample if the correlated sample is between the lower threshold and the upper threshold.

5. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing step includes the steps of:

squaring and summing the noise-free samples; and

scaling the squared and summed values to obtain the received signal code power value.

6. (Original) An apparatus for measuring the power of a received code division multiple access (CDMA) signal, comprising:

a noise level measuring device for measuring the noise level of the received signal;

an automatic gain control device for determining the gain of the received signal;

a sampling device for sampling the received signal;

a sequence generator supplying a reference sequence;

a sequence correlator for correlating the sampled signals with the reference sequence, producing correlated signals;

a soft threshold device which applies a soft threshold to the correlated signals; and

an accumulator for accumulating the correlated signals after being processed by said soft threshold device, said accumulator producing the power measurement of the received signal.

7. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said soft threshold is derived from the gain of the received signal and the noise level of the received signal.

8. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 6, further comprising

a noise level scaling device, for scaling the noise level measurement obtained from said noise level measurement device; and

a noise level descaling device connected between said soft threshold device and said accumulator, said noise level descaling device descaling the processed correlated signals using the noise level measurement.

9. (Currently amended) A method for measuring the power of a received code division multiple access (CDMA) signal, comprising the steps of:

applying a gain control to the received signal to produce a gain control value;

sampling the received signal;

correlating the sampled signals with a sequence of the received signal ~~to be~~ measured;

measuring a noise level of the sampled signals;

generating a soft threshold value using the gain control value and the measured noise level;

processing the correlated signals with the soft threshold value; and

accumulating the processed signals over a desired time period, whereby the power measurement of the received signal is obtained.

10. (Currently amended) A method for measuring the power of a received code division multiple access (CDMA) signal, comprising the steps of:

- applying a gain control to the received signal to produce a gain control value;
- sampling the received signal;
- correlating the sampled signals with a sequence of the received signal ~~to be measured~~;
- measuring a noise level of the sampled signals;
- scaling the correlated signals based on the measured noise level;
- generating a soft threshold value using the gain control value;
- processing the correlated signals with the soft threshold value;
- descaling the processed signals using the measured noise level; and
- accumulating the processed signals over a desired time period, whereby the power measurement of the received signal is obtained.